

(283)

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
AND THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From the 1st to the 8th of December, 1868.

~~~~~

THE *Karnama Hind* of the 16th of November, after noticing the death of the Begum of Bhopal, and the school examinations at Benares, publishes the following under the heading "Agra":—"Whenever, from want of rain, there has been any scarcity of grain in Jeypore and Marwar, and wheat was selling at 8 seers per rupee, the gomashtras of Seth Luchmee Chund bought up thousands of rupees worth of grain in Agra, and despatched it to those places. Seeing this, the *beoparees* (dealers) came to buy, and a great crowd of purchasers collected at Agra, where the city dealers at once lessened the price of grain; but the Magistrate reproved the dealers and saved the public from distress, and the dealers were prevented from purchasing and taking grain out of the city, when, as usual, the market was hot, and remained so. Whenever supplies come in, and the dealers carry away outside, the city people are much troubled, and it will not be strange if the Magistrate interferes again," &c., &c. The writer goes on to say that "travellers from Joudpore mention that the scarcity of grain, as well as water, is much felt, as in the city a *mashk* (skin) of water cannot be purchased for four annas, and that those who have large families consume two rupees worth," &c., &c.



A native official of the Small Cause Court, Agra, who receives high pay, is said to have adopted the following plan for increasing his income :—" In cases carried into Court by European tradesmen, he interests himself as much as the complainants, taking a fourth of the *vakeel's* (agent's) fees for his trouble. A complaint to this effect has, it is said, been made to the Judge of a Small Cause Court, and the writer is confident that the just Judge will put a stop to such a great evil."

Concerning the prevalence of bribery, it is said that "a good deal of bribery prevailed in the time of Timour Shah, when the native officials had no kind of power in their hands. On this, a sharp fellow represented to the authority that he and his fellows were working hard, and getting nothing for their labour, while bribe-takers, even without power, were filling their pockets with thousands of rupees; and representing at the same time that a high appointment was nothing unless something could be made by it, and the coat-skirts of a bribe-taker not be filled. After thinking a while, the great man ordered the grumbler to go to the river side, and count the waves from morning till night, and after night fall to give notice. The man obeyed, but on reflection he concluded that the king wished to look into the system for arresting oppression, and had made over this useless work to him; so the next day he stopped all the boats on the side where he was sitting, calling out that the oars disturbed the water, and rendered the task of counting them difficult. After a day or two, the trades-people were inconvenienced; a fee was paid for each boat, and in a month many thousands of rupees were collected. One day the king asked him what he had profited by counting the waves, and the man at once sent up all he had collected to the king, who wondered greatly, and at once invested power into the hands of his officials. Enough—it is clear that bribe-takers are not to be undone."

The *Sholatoor* of the 17th of November, after extracts from English newspapers, notices that the authorities of Delhi have



seized some persons engaged in fraudulent work, and Mr. Carr Stephen has been made plaintiff by Government.

The *Ukmil-ool Ukhbar* of the 18th of November, and the *Zea-ool Ukhbar* of the 20th, do not require particular notice. The latter paper draws attention to the fact that, in the Goordaspore District, one of the jail officials discharged a prisoner before the expiration of his term of imprisonment, and that in consequence of this the official himself was, after full investigation, lodged in jail.

The *Benares Gazette* of the 9th of November the same paper of the 16th, and the *Nujm-ool Ukhbar* of the 18th, do not require special notice.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 21st of November is mainly occupied with English news copied from London papers. Cabul intelligence dated the 21st October is published, but there is nothing novel in it,—the extortion practised upon the people being the chief topic treated by the writer, and it seems to be a translation of what appears in the form of a diary in the *Delhi Gazette*.

The *Julwatoor* of the 19th of November opens with some remarks on the education of native females. The writer wishes to show that some ignorant people raise objections to female education, on the plea that the necessity of educating females has not been authorized by any religious work of the Hindoos; moreover, that it is not requisite for those who do not work: upon which the writers argue,—“Enough, then; are we to teach our girls to read and write in order to live upon the fruits of their labour? Daughters ought to learn the work of their own homes, and elder women should do the work of the house and their husbands’; but to read and write is not necessary. Again, if these females are educated, they will become too proud to work in their homes, nor will they learn; so that it will be disagreeable to live with them, for which reason it is not right to teach female children. Again, if females have no leisure from the work of their own homes,



what time have they to learn to read and write? Again, it is the sacred duty of daughters to learn the work of their houses, as it is a sacred duty for married women to do their husbands' work, and for widows to sit at home in the names of their husbands, and in their names to offer up sacrifices and charity; but it is not a sacred duty to read and write. Men must be got to teach them, and strangers will have to mix with them, and ruin will follow; for which reasons women ought not to be taught to read and write. Again, the knowledge gained by education is only given to boys, and not to girls. And if women were educated, they would, in consequence of their knowledge and acquirements, conceive a fancy for good food and clothing, young men, ease and luxury—all of which would ruin them. Women ought to look up to their husbands, and if they become more learned than their husbands they will look upon them as nonentities, and will not remain as their husbands wish them to be, but please themselves and become free. Women ought not to be free. Again, women who are educated will talk to other men, and their *purdahs* (screens or veils) will be far removed from them, by which their sins will increase. Again, formerly women did read and write, but now, for thousands of years, our ancestors have, for some reason or other, put a stop to it. Therefore we follow that custom, and will not allow them to be educated." The writer goes on in the same strain, endeavouring to point out the disadvantages of educating native females, that it will result in shame and disgrace, &c., &c., and concludes with the question,—“What can it be, then, that girls must be taught by which they will so soon acquire benefits?” The editor of the paper merely remarks that these objections to female education in India have been made by the Delhi Society, and that the replies will be given.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 19th of November, the *Nusseem Jounpore* of the 17th, and the *Rohilkhand Ukhbar* of the 16th, do not require special attention.



The *Khair Khwah Punjab* of the 20th of November does not contain much of importance. It is said that the Ameer Shere Ali Khan has closed the roads of Turkisthan and Bokhara, placing his troops to look after them. "Enough; it is seen by this that the country of Turkisthan is surrounded on all sides, for which reason the *kaflas* of Peshawur and other countries are in Cabul, looking to the Ameer Sahib for permission to go on. The Ameer Shere Ali Khan has given orders to his Chief at Bameean not to fight with the army of Abdul Rhyman, and, until the Ameer sees signs of fighting, not to allow the army to proceed. All sorts of rumours are afloat in Cabul. Some think that, owing to the winter having set in, all fighting will be stopped; others are of opinion that Ameer Shere Ali is occupied in the same designs by which he took possession of Cabul and Candahar, and is combining with the powers and the chiefs of other countries. In Cabul there is at present a report that he has sent many letters to the chiefs of Turkisthan, and will do what they tell him. The Chief of Maimeena has joined Shere Ali, and corresponds privately with him; and in the same way it is certain that other Chiefs of Turkisthan will join him."

The *Gwalior Gazette* of the 8th of November does not call for particular notice.

The *Oudh Ukhbar* of the 17th of November, after noticing the report of Jeypore sent by the Governor-General's Agent, and other extracts, publishes the following:—"The following is said to be done at Chuprah, in the Sarun District (with sorrow we write it), and if nothing is done to prevent such tyranny, the light of respectability and honor is put out. To-day it is this, to-morrow it may be something else; and so on, until a stain is left upon the honour of every one of us. It is a pity that the authorities do not at once look into these things, as the smoke of such things increases and the iniquity becomes greater, because the willingness of the world is like the willingness of God. It is at a case of such extreme sorrow that the



heart quakes and the pen refuses to write," &c., &c. The writer goes on to say that, "in consequence of a complaint made against Syud Bahadoor Hossein, Inspector of Station Chuprah, by a woman, that person was ordered to appear in the Magistrate's Court at Sarun. The Magistrate had given orders for the woman to appear with her witnesses on the 5th of October, to give evidence against the accused. The Darogah became very much alarmed lest he might get the worst of it, and therefore had the woman seized, sent to the *thannah*, (police station), and there confined, subjected to great dishonour and disgrace. Suspecting, too, that the woman was assisted by one Baboo Deo Koomar Singh, a great and respectable landed proprietor in the district, he contrived to mislead the 'Captain of Police' with a story that the said Baboo Deo Koomar Singh was aiding and abetting a large number of people who had planned an attack upon the *thannah*, to plunder it and create a disturbance. In this way he so worked upon the feelings of the Captain Sahib that he was put into a great rage; and being a good, looking young man, and only a subordinate officer (the head of the police being at Simla), he took four or five of his friends, unconnected with the police, got ready the police force with Bahadoor Hoosain, and went to the house of Baboo Deo Koomar Singh, where the poor man was, quite ignorant of what was going on, quietly eating his dinner. Hearing the noise, he ran out, and enquired what was the matter, upon which these gentlemen surrounded him, seized him, naked as he was, and with dishonour placed him in the lock-up. The whole city was crying out, and throwing dust on their heads at what was going on. When the Magistrate heard of this, he at once took Rs. 2,000 security and released the prisoner. But while this was going on, and the English gentlemen were at the house of Baboo Deo Koomar Singh, the servant of the Baboo went to the Judge and the Collector and Magistrate, crying out against the tyranny of the Inspector, while the Darogah was putting handcuffs on all he met, and confining them in the *thannah*, with the usual amount



of threatening language, in order to prove that all he had said about the riot was correct; and the consequence was that friends who might have come forward to assist the Baboo slunk back, and some *Mookhtears* (Pleaders) are said to have ran away from sheer fright, because the disturbance had become similar to what occurred in the time of Nadir Shah—a case of wholesale murder, dishonour, and disgrace. The charge-sheet against these people was called for, and the Darogah, with between fifty and sixty witnesses, presented himself before the Magistrate; but that officer, seeing through the whole business, dismissed the case without further enquiry.” The editor remarks that, “if this kind of thing is allowed to continue, all the respectable people of the city ought to leave it, and that it is a great pity the Magistrate did not mark his sense of the Darogah’s conduct by punishing him. As for Baboo Deo Koomar, no one has care or thought of him at heart; and the people are afraid now, after what they have experienced, that the services of the police cannot be depended on, &c.,” &c.

The *Punjabee Ukhbar* of the 20th of November does not require particular notice.

The *Allygurh Institute* of the 20th of November, under the heading “Occasional Notes” publishes an article copied by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from a leading journal of St. Petersburg, giving a description of the Russian regime in Lithuania, which is given as “deserving the consideration of those who look with complacency on the aggressive policy of Russia in Central Asia.” After which Mr. Strachey’s Bill to encourage the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces, and to prevent its deterioration, is noticed; and a copy of regulations for the Barristership examinations, recently received from London, conclude the subjects worthy of notice in this paper.

The *Makwa Ukhbar* of the 18th of November does not require particular notice.



The *Moofeed-ool Anam* of the 19th of November; the *Ukhbar Alum* of the same date, the *Rahnoomai Punjab* of the 20th, and the *Meerut Gazette* of the 21st, do not require particular notice.

The *Koh-i-Noor* of the 21st of November refers to the question concerning the most suitable position for the seat of the Government of India, and the arguments thereon. The writer says that some think Calcutta the best place, and offer good arguments in support of their opinion; others point to Simla, Delhi, Darjeeling, Peshawur, Bombay, and Poona; but that it now only remains for some gentleman to name Cashmere, Cabul, Kandahar or Mooltan, Dalhousie or Murree. He adds that there is no doubt something gratifying to the heart in each one thinking his own country or place the best, but the good and fortunate woman is that one who acts only in accordance with the wishes of her husband," &c.

From Bokhara it is learnt that there is great talk of the approach of the Russians, at which the people are in great dread; and it is said that all the trade of Cabul and the Punjab, save that of tea, indigo, &c., is about to be stopped. "A Hindoo traveller says of Bokhara that the Russian army is thirty coss (about 45 miles) from Bokhara," &c., &c. The construction of railroads, water-works, &c., is also noticed, and the writer concludes by stating that the people of Bokhara go to Samarkund, where cantonments are being built, for employment.

The opening of the railway at Umballa is noticed.



The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

| No. | NAME OF PAPER.                         | WHERE PUBLISHED.  | DATE. |      | WHEN RECEIVED. |      |
|-----|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|----------------|------|
|     |                                        |                   | 1868. |      | 1868.          |      |
| 1   | <i>Karnama Hind,</i> ...               | Lucknow, ...      | Novr. | 16th | Novr.          | 20th |
| 2   | <i>Sholatoor,</i> ...                  | Cawnpoor, ...     | "     | 17th | "              | 20th |
| 3   | <i>Ukmil-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...           | Delhi, ...        | "     | 18th | "              | 20th |
| 4   | <i>Zea-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...             | Ditto, ...        | "     | 20th | "              | 20th |
| 5   | <i>Benares Gazette,</i> ...            | Benares, ...      | "     | 9th  | "              | 21st |
| 6   | <i>Ditto,</i> ...                      | Ditto, ...        | "     | 16th | "              | 21st |
| 7   | <i>Nujm-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...            | Meerut, ...       | "     | 18th | "              | 21st |
| 8   | <i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette,</i> ...       | Agra, ...         | "     | 21st | "              | 21st |
| 9   | <i>Julwatoor,</i> ...                  | Meerut, ...       | "     | 19th | "              | 21st |
| 10  | <i>Muir Gazette,</i> ...               | Ditto, ...        | "     | 19th | "              | 21st |
| 11  | <i>Nusseem Jounpoor,</i> ...           | Jounpoor, ...     | "     | 17th | "              | 22nd |
| 12  | <i>Rohilkund Ukhbar,</i> ...           | Moradabad, ...    | "     | 14th | "              | 22nd |
| 13  | <i>Khair Khwah Punjab,</i> ...         | Goojranwalla, ... | "     | 20th | "              | 22nd |
| 14  | <i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...            | Gwalior, ...      | "     | 8th  | "              | 23rd |
| 15  | <i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> ...                | Lucknow, ...      | "     | 17th | "              | 23rd |
| 16  | <i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> ...            | Lahore, ...       | "     | 20th | "              | 23rd |
| 17  | <i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ... | Allygurh, ...     | "     | 20th | "              | 23rd |
| 18  | <i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> ...               | Indore, ...       | "     | 18th | "              | 24th |
| 19  | <i>Moofeed-ool-Anam,</i> ...           | Futtehgurh, ...   | "     | 19th | "              | 24th |
| 20  | <i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> ...                | Meerut, ...       | "     | 19th | "              | 24th |
| 21  | <i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i> ...           | Sealkote, ...     | "     | 20th | "              | 24th |
| 22  | <i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...             | Meerut, ...       | "     | 21st | "              | 24th |
| 23  | <i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...                 | Lahore, ...       | "     | 21st | "              | 24th |
| 24  | <i>Benares Ukhbar (Nagri),</i> ...     | Benares, ...      | "     | 5th  | "              | 21st |
| 25  | <i>Ditto,</i> ...                      | Ditto, ...        | "     | 12th | "              | 21st |
| 26  | <i>Murdhurmint, (Ditto,)</i> ...       | Joudpoor, ...     | "     | 16th | "              | 23rd |
| 27  | <i>Tutboodnee Puthika,*</i> ...        | Bareilly, ...     | Augt. | 15th | "              | 21st |
| 28  | <i>Ditto,</i> ...                      | Ditto, ...        | "     | 31st | "              | 21st |
| 29  | <i>Ditto,</i> ...                      | Ditto, ...        | "     | 15th | "              | 21st |
| 30  | <i>Ditto,</i> ...                      | Ditto, ...        | Sept. | 30th | "              | 21st |
| 31  | <i>Ghain Purdain Puthika,</i> ...      | ... ..            | Octr. |      | "              | 24th |

\* Some of these papers arrive from two to four in one packet, hence their ancient dates.

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

*Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,*

*Upper India.*

DEHLI :  
The 8th December, 1868. }



The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz.:-

| No. | Name of Paper | Where Published | Date      | Where Examined |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1   | Amara Bazar   | ...             | Nov. 1881 | Nov. 1881      |
| 2   | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 3   | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 4   | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 5   | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 6   | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 7   | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 8   | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 9   | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 10  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 11  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 12  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 13  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 14  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 15  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 16  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 17  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 18  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 19  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 20  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 21  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 22  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 23  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 24  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 25  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 26  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 27  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 28  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 29  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 30  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 31  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 32  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 33  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 34  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 35  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 36  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 37  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 38  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 39  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 40  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 41  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 42  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 43  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 44  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 45  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 46  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 47  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 48  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 49  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 50  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 51  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 52  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 53  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 54  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 55  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 56  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 57  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 58  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 59  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 60  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 61  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 62  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 63  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 64  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 65  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 66  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 67  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 68  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 69  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 70  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 71  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 72  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 73  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 74  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 75  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 76  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 77  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 78  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 79  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 80  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 81  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 82  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 83  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 84  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 85  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 86  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 87  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 88  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 89  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 90  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 91  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 92  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 93  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 94  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 95  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 96  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 97  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 98  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 99  | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |
| 100 | ...           | ...             | ...       | ...            |

One of the papers under two to four is one paper, hence that  
and date.

(Translation)

GEORGE WAGNER  
Government Reporter to the Legislature  
Lyon, Ind.

Done:  
The 28th December, 1881